

LOCAL ITEMS.

The evening Railroad mail now leaves a half past five o'clock.

TEACHERS' EXAMINATION.—The Public School Teachers at the courthouse, on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, the 12th, 13th and 14th of July. Saturday for colored applicants.

Ed Sides who left for Texas recently, we learn is well pleased with that country.

There is a good deal of sickness in the country just now. We hear of some cases of typhoid fever.

Peerless Harness Oil is a superior dressing for all kinds of leather. For sale only at ASHCRAFT & OWENS, Winston. May 31-4t.

Peaches are bringing good prices in this market and large quantities are being shipped North.

Miss Lizzie Heister of Salem Female Academy, leaves this evening on a visit to her brother in California.

Wm. Myers presented us with a nice lot of the finest peaches we have seen this season. He has a fine orchard full of peaches. Thanks.

John W. Hays, of the Geological Survey, will explore the western section of North Carolina in the interest of that department. He is at present at Battery Park.

BOARDING, with or without rooms in the central part of Salem. Apply to Mrs. S. STARR, Main St., Salem.

News was received Wednesday that Henry Kerner, who fell from a scaffold while engaged in painting J. S. Carr's residence in Durham, died from the effects of his injuries.

The anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg was celebrated by the Blue and the Gray on the 1st, 2nd and 3rd inst. Gen. Longstreet delivered the address at the dress parade on Sunday.

Ready mixed Paints in all sizes packages at ASHCRAFT & OWENS, Druggists, Winston. May 31-4t.

Rev. Samuel Rothrock, a minister of the Evangelical Lutheran church of Gold Hill, had the degree of Doctor of Divinity conferred on him by the University of N. C.

A county Farmers' Alliance was organized in Lexington, Davidson county, 22nd inst. with a full representation from all the sub-alliances in the county. L. L. Wright was elected president, and G. F. Smith, Sr., vice president.

Lorenzo Stewart, of Midway Township, has two grafted cherry trees from which he gathered 110 quarts of cherries one day, and sold them for \$11. The day we saw him he was taking about \$5 worth more to Salem from the same trees. He says they will net him more than he could make on an acre of grain.

The election of officers for the Baptist Sunday School of High Point, last Sabbath resulted as follows: Superintendent, R. C. Charles; assistant superintendent, A. J. Dodam; secretary and librarian, T. A. Wiles; treasurer and assistant librarian, Earnest Eason; organist, Miss Anna Richardson; leader in music, R. C. Charles.—Enterprise.

Drink Malt, Grape Phosphates, Kidwell's Cream, Lime and Lemonades, ice cold at ASHCRAFT & OWENS, Druggists, Winston.

Attention is directed to the announcement of the University of North Carolina. The University can now lay claim to being one of the best institutions of learning in the land, according to the amount it cost a student. It is full and thorough in every course and offers many superior advantages. Some of our best and wisest men have been educated within its walls.

Messrs. Fogle Bros. have taken contracts for the following buildings to be erected at once: A brick residence for Col. J. W. Alsop, a brick tobacco factory for S. J. Ogburn, a brick gin house for Dr. J. F. Shaffer, a frame dwelling for Mr. Moore, a dwelling for Lee Hampton. We would be glad to hear of one hundred buildings going up now.

DEMOCRATIC CLUB.—At the second meeting of the Young Men's Democratic Club of Forsyth 47 additional names were added, making the total number up to last week 186.

The committee on uniform next reported that they had adopted the following uniform: High white hat, red bandanna and a small cane. The cost to each member will be about \$2.00.

Five delegates were appointed to attend the meeting of the Democratic Club of Forsyth, to be held in Baltimore, July 4th, as follows: L. W. Springs, Len Vaughn, J. B. Vaughn, B. F. Hanes, C. W. Vogler, H. F. Shaffer. Mr. Springs and probably one or two others will attend.

On motion of C. B. Watson the meetings for the present will be held every other Friday night and the Club adjourned until July 6th.

A list of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Salem, N. C., for the week ending June 30, 1888:

Ladies.
—Mrs. Mary Bowlin, (col.) Mrs. Fannie Bodenhamer, Miss Alice Cumby, Miss Mattie Smith.

Gentlemen.
—Mr. Willie Adams, Mr. Samuel Foy, Mr. James George, (2) Mr. J. R. Watson.

Persons calling for these letters should say *Advertised*, and are required to pay 1c for each letter.

T. B. DOUTHITT, P. M.

SITUATION WANTED.
By a lady as travelling companion, or in a quiet family, as amanuensis to an elderly lady; best references given and required.

Address, W. H., June 12-2t. Winston, N. C.

Independence Day

JULY 4, 1888.

10,000 People in Town.

500 OLD VETERANS IN CAMP.

RANSOM AND HAMPTON SPEAK.

July 4th, 1888, will be a red letter day for Salem and Winston. Already on the previous day the old soldiers went into camp, which was named Pender, after the gallant Gen. Pender. In the evening a general reception was held, witnessed by several thousand people. The tents were neatly arranged, and the soldiers, who were in the camp, were of the old army times. A federal soldier was feted by the boys and speeches of a jolly and hearty nature were indulged in. "Our Cy Watson" was in his happiest mood.

People were coming in all night long, and the streets were lively in the early morning hours, while a score of bells "all ringing" greeted the enthusiastic assembly.

The display of bunting was profuse, and so general that it would not be just to discriminate. With the sidewalks packed with people and the bright decorations overhead a scene was portrayed seldom witnessed.

As the various floats passed down street to get into position for the parade, the crowd good humoredly surged and jostled against each other in the excitement of the hour. Long before the procession started, the sidewalks, the Salem and Court house squares were a mass of men, women and children, and it was difficult to thread your way among them. Fully 10,000 people were on the streets and many estimated the number up to 15,000.

About 11 o'clock the procession moved off, headed by Chief Marshal Buxton, aided by 50 assistants, distributed all along the line, and marched up Main street to New Shawboro, thence to Cherry, thence to Summit, thence to Fifth, thence to Old Town, thence to Sixth, thence to Liberty, thence to Third, thence down Main to the Salem Square.

The following was the order of the procession:

Twin City Cornet Band.
Military companies.
Aboriginal Americans.
Indian Camp Life.
The Great Spirit.
Happy Hunting Ground.
These were highly interesting pictures. The little Indians were true to life.

Washington and Staff.
Valley Forge.
Washington Crossing the Delaware.
Surrender of Cornwallis.
Frigate Constitution.

The first four scenes were exquisitely wrought and the many little boys, dressed in Continental and British uniforms, made a pleasing and appropriate tableau. We must specially notice the old frigate Constitution, with its crew of juvenile sailors, as among the neatest and most creditable work of the committee. Thanks are specially due to F. G. Schaum and Dr. Blum for their untiring labors in this brilliant display.

Now came the young ladies on horseback, representing the 13 Original States: Miss Laura Candler, Virginia; Miss Cora Hamlen, Connecticut; Miss Clara Nissen, New Hampshire; Miss Mary Lineback, Massachusetts; Miss Nora Cranford, New Jersey; Miss Ellie Thompson, South Carolina; Miss Lizzie Lineback, Rhode Island; Miss Carrie Mickey, Georgia; Miss Hattie Tomlinson, Pennsylvania; Miss Mary Gorrell, North Carolina; Miss Minnie Mickey, Delaware; Miss Bertie Goslen, Maryland; Miss Emma Cooper, New York.

Then carriages with distinguished guests and committees followed:

1. Buxton's, Hampton, Ransom, Fries, Gorrell.
2. Alsop's, Burkhead, Starbuck, Blair, Norman, Rondthaler, Ebert.
3. F. A. H. Fries's, Buford, Fogle, Rogers.
4. J. A. Gray's, Goslen in charge.
5. E. A. Ebert's, Long.
6. C. A. Reynolds's, Fogle Bros., Duffy.
7. Willard's, Candler.
8. Dr. Babson's.

Then came the manufacturing and industrial floats, numbering 25.

Lockett, Vaughn & Co., 1 float.
W. W. Wood & Co., "
Miller Bros., "
I. Leopold's, "
Geo. Stewart, "
Cicero Tise, 2 floats.
F. H. Fries, "
C. P. Sides, 1 mower.
J. A. Hoge, 1 float.
J. A. Vance, 2 floats.
Brown's Warehouse, "
Misses Stanton & Merritt, "
D. D. Schouler, "
Fuller & Durham, "
C. Lanier, "
S. E. Allen, 1 plow.
" 1 drill.
" 1 float.

Brown, Rogers & Co., "
R. R. Crawford, "
W. P. Ormsby, "
W. O. Senebier & Co., "
Fries, Giersh & Senebier, "

Among the most elaborate displays were those of the Messrs. F. & H. Fries. The Artists Mills was magnificent, representing every department from the raw material to the white domestic and beautiful plaids, and manned by the efficient bosses, Messrs. Ackerman, Tyler and Peterson.

There was a stately piece of work, "The Wachovia Mills" wheat and straw covered pavilion was another fine display, showing the excellent various brands of the staff of life, and manned by the boss millers and clerks of the mill.

C. P. Sides' Salem Mill display was also very fine, with its corner posts of wheat sheaves and huge pyramid of the excellent flour of his mill. The owner and his millers graced the float.

C. A. Hoge's Salem Iron Works' display of 2 floats was elaborate and highly creditable. The Shipman engine made them hum, and his display of machinery was an index of his inflexible energy and push.

J. A. Vance's Saw Mill was on hand and attracted much attention. Mr. Vance showed himself equal to the occasion in every respect.

Fries, Giersh & Senebier displayed a lot of choice goods from their mercantile establishment, prominent among them a fine display of the celebrated Ziglar shoes. Mr. Giersh's personal presence on his float was pleasing to his many friends. The car was finely decorated with national colors.

W. O. Senebier & Co.'s display created quite a sensation, especially among the good housewives, who were delighted with the stores, coal and wood burners, ranges, &c., and the numerous kitchen furniture for which this house is justly famous. Mr. Senebier was on hand to greet his friends.

Brown, Rogers & Co.'s hardware establishment had an elaborate display on a newly decorated car. A tolling bell attracted general attention and the revolving pyramid of cutlery was the admiration of all.

S. E. Allen's car was a splendid affair, exhibiting his wares in good style. The kitchen and range in full blast and presided over by young ladies.

R. R. Crawford's display of different articles of hardware and other useful articles in his line was very good and attracted much attention. Mr. Crawford had a fine display of buggies directly at the rear of his float.

Brown's Warehouse display, the pioneer of the tobacco trade, was appropriate, showing growing tobacco, cured tobacco, &c., and attracted great attention.

The ladies and every one else were attracted by the fine float of Mims' Stanton & Merritt. The display was bright and elegant with lace, ribbons, hats, &c.

W. P. Ormsby displayed in a neatly canopied car his sewing machines and organs.

Cicero Tise's display of parlor and kitchen furniture was very fine, and the furnished parlor on wheels was presided over by several pretty little girls.

Leopold, whose manufactures all end in smoke, to the salute of every one, was there as "large as life and twice as natural." He made cigars and generously flung them among the crowd.

The Racket store had a gay display of Chinese and Japanese goods, and the fans flew in every direction. The personnel of the car were dressed a la Chinese.

We cannot go back on the worthy representative of the "art preservation" of all the arts, the "prize sir," at your service—without the press the world would get out of balance. C. G. Lanier had a card press at work, and the office artists, from the devil to the proprietor, graced the wheeled platform.

Fuller & Durham made an attractive mercantile display, as did I. W. Durham of marble yard fame.

The tobacco firms of W. W. Wood & Co. and Lockett, Vaughn & Co. had a fine show of goods attractively displayed.

Miller Bros., the builders and contractors, had a grand display of mantel pieces, windows, &c.

Altogether the display was as fine if not finer than any we have had here.

While the procession was going up through Winston, the old veterans assembled at the depot to greet Senators Hampton and Ransom who were to come up on the noon train.

On the arrival of the train, the vets were drawn up in two lines on the west side of the depot, between which, with bared heads, amid enthusiastic cheers from the soldiers the Carolina Senators marched to their carriage. Under the command of Col. Brown and Green, the lines closed up, and forming in double file marched to Main street, where in front of the city flats, they opened ranks, and the big parade having by this time returned so far, it was reviewed by the Senators and passed on down Main street between the lines of old soldiers. As the head of the procession entered the lines Chief Marshal Buxton was greeted with enthusiastic cheers, as with bared head he slowly rode on. Directly after him came the Twin City Band playing "Dixie," and then wilder grew the cheers until the air trembled and thrilled under the volume of that old time rebel yell. During the wait one old vet pulled out a life, and played many tunes of the war. Then at the head of the fire companies came the Salem and Salisbury bands. In the former were several old vets, and the band in quickstep time played "Dixie" with more expression and enthusiasm than we have heard in many a day, amid tremendous cheers.

The music of the three bands was good. The Twin-City and old Salem was very fine, and it is hard to discriminate, but we give our wreath to the Salem Band, several of whom belonged to the celebrated 26th Regiment, who suffered severely at Gettysburg, 25 years ago.

The Salem, Winston, Greensboro and Salisbury firemen made a creditable appearance, headed by the Salem Band.

A remarkable feature in the procession was the oldest engine in the United States, brought to Salem in 1785. This hand engine was mounted on a neat float and manned by boys in the dress of that day.

The old carriage (John Vogler's) in good preservation, with old hair trunk strapped on behind, represented the mode of travel before the railroad era.

Arriving at the Public Square, President of the Day, F. H. Fries, announced the opening of the exercises. After music by the Salem Band, Rev. W. C. Norman prayed. Henry E. Starbuck, read the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, followed by W. G. Burkhead, of Durham, N. C., who read

the National Declaration in a very impressive manner. Before he had concluded Senators Ransom and Hampton arrived escorted by the old soldiers and the military. The cheers were deafening and it was some time before the reading proceeded. At the conclusion Col. F. H. Fries introduced Senator Ransom, who in a brief but eloquent and patriotic address introduced Gen. Wade Hampton.

The worthy General and Senator's remarks to the tar head boys of the old soldiers and the military. The cheers were deafening and it was some time before the reading proceeded. At the conclusion Col. F. H. Fries introduced Senator Ransom, who in a brief but eloquent and patriotic address introduced Gen. Wade Hampton.

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WE STUDY TO PLEASE. CLINARD & BROOKES. Salem, N. C., March 15-4t.

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HISTORIC MISERS.

STARVING RATHER THAN PART WITH THEIR MONEY.

Elwes, the Millionaire, Whose Mother Starved to Death—A Miser Who Was Also a Philanthropist.

Perhaps the most famous miser that ever lived was John Elwes, an Englishman, who died from neglect because he refused to incur the expense of physicians and nurses, though at the time he was worth \$4,000,000. In the case of John Elwes, his miserly character was not the result of ignorance, for he was a graduate of a Swiss university, and later in life was a member of Parliament. His greed of gold was hereditary. His grandfather was a hereditary miser. He was the son of a London brewer, who died when the boy was only four years old. His mother survived, but to such an extent did her passion for money gain hold upon her that, though she had \$100,000 in her own right, she actually starved herself to death. An uncle, Sir Harvey Elwes, was also a miser, and the example of these two blood relatives exercised such an influence upon John Elwes, that he became the most famous miser of three centuries. After his removal to England from Geneva, Elwes moved in fashionable London society, where his prospective wealth enticed him to recognition.

When he visited his uncle in Suffolk, where the latter lived in the most abject poverty, his nephew would play a double part. He would wear his fashionable garments as far as a little in "humorous" when he came to the house for a patch of part of trousers, a worn-out coat, darned stockings, and a pair of shoes. In this attire he would appear before his uncle. The latter would not permit a fire on cold March days on the score of its being extravagant, and the two would sit with a cold foot on a stool of glass of wine between them until it was too dark to see each other's faces, and then they would retire to save the expense of the candles. It was not until he left his nephew a fortune of \$1,000,000.

As he grew older, John Elwes developed the terrible habit of hoarding his life by a passion for gold. He would sit in his threadbare clothes with the Duke of Northumberland and play with thousands of guineas and then after having lost or won, as the case may be, he would walk to his miserable lodgings, three miles distant, in a pelting rain, rather than pay a cab.

Elwes owned a magnificent country seat in Berkshire. When he would leave London to visit it he would put three hard-boiled eggs and some crust of bread in his pockets, then mounting a horse, would ride over fields and through lanes, going miles out of his way to avoid roads where he would have to pay a few pennies toll. A more than faithful biographer says of him:

"He would eat his provisions in the last stage of poverty, rather than have a fresh joint from the butcher, and at one time he was so weak that a fortnight which he picked out of a rut in a lane, and which he had recently been thrown away by a beggar."

At his country seat he allowed of no repair save a little brown paper or a bit of broken glass. He would not allow the mouse himself to go into the house to clean the corn on the grounds of his tenants; and they used to leave a little more than a shilling to please the old gentleman, who was as eager after it as any pauper in the parish. To save bed coverings, before his death, he would go to sleep in a room with a bedstead and a hat on. He died miserably, his mind weakened by worry and privation. The value of his fortune, which went to his two sons, was not less than \$5,000,000.

Another celebrated miser was Ephraim Lanes Pereira, Abad Aguiar, formerly cashier to the Emperor of Austria. He was a stranger to the early years of his life at the Austrian court of years of splendor. Then he moved to England, married a wealthy lady, and settled down in a sumptuous style; kept several carriages and twenty servants. He was married twice, and after his second marriage he left his family and friends without a word from the fashionable world. He turned farmer. At this time he was worth \$1,000,000. After a year in the country his place began to be known as "starvation farm."

His cattle and poultry were a mass of skin and bones, and peasants began to boot at the Baron whenever he appeared. He was always in the office of his animals. He always insisted on being present when the stock was being fed, so that he might see that there was no waste. He was so miserly that about his farm called in mean and dirty clothes, and refused to spend money to buy new ones. After a life of selfishness and meanness he died, leaving property estimated at \$1,000,000. His diamonds alone were worth \$150,000, while his solid silver plate weighed over 200 lbs.

That man who expended during his life and bequeathed to public institutions his wealth of \$1,000,000, should be called a miser, and yet such was Thomas Guy, the founder of the famous Guy's Hospital, London, and a man whose memory will be cherished for hundreds of years. Thomas Guy, who was the son of a coal dealer in Horsedown. He began life with a capital of £100 as a book-seller. By fortunate misadventure, he was involved in a lawsuit, and yet such was Thomas Guy, the founder of the famous Guy's Hospital, London, and a man whose memory will be cherished for hundreds of years.

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Curious incidents occur in this land, and one of them is sufficiently so to excite interest. Mrs. Andrews, who lives five or six miles from town, brought recently to the drug store of Mr. Porter a quantity of a certain metal resembling what is known as "baobab" metal, but which, given forth a clear ringing sound, as of silver. Mrs. Andrews accounted the metal as having been found in her son's, during the cold snap, he had cut down a tree and put parts of it on the fire for fuel. Presently when the fire had well burned, this metal began to pour from an opening in the stick of wood, falling on the hearth in front of the fire. This metal was gathered up in the shape it had taken from the hearth, while among the ashes particles of the same metal were found. The quantity was supposed to be several pounds, and all pronounced it of a "poor" origin. —*St. Paul's (S. C.) Workman.*

AGRICULTURE.

TOPICS OF INTEREST RELATIVE TO FARM AND GARDEN.

To Tell the Age of Horses. To tell the age of any horse, inspect the lower jaw, of course; the six front teeth the teeth will tell, and every doubt and fear disappears.

Two middle "nippers" you behold Before the colt is two weeks old; Before eight weeks two more will come; Eight months the "corners" cut the gum.

The outside grooves will disappear From middle two in just one year; In two years from the second pair; In three the corners, too, are bare.

At two the middle "nippers" drop; At three the second pair can't stop; When four years old the third pair goes; At five a full row of teeth shows.

The deep black spots will pass from view At six years from the middle two; The second pair at seven years; At eight the spot each "corner" clears.

From middle "nippers" upper jaw At nine the black spots will withdraw; The second pair at ten are white; Eleven finds the "corners" clear.

As time goes on, the horseman knows The oval teeth grow and grow; They lengthen, get broader, better Till twenty, when they show no more. —*Marshall Farmer.*

To Manage Sitting Hens. To manage sitting hens, Fanny Field (good authority, in *Poultry Keeper*) says it isn't much use to set hens where the laying hens can get at them; but, bless you, you needn't wait until you have offered to sit in some place out of the way of the rest of the flock. When your hens offer to sit put them in a "good place," and make them sit there. Won't birds will become attached to a place if they stay long enough.

How to manage them our authority says, to begin with, have a place for your sitting hens, where the laying hens can't get in, or the sitters get out. Such a place can be made at a trifling expense by putting a temporary partition in your poultry house, or make some other bottomless box eighteen inches square, with a strip five inches wide nailed across the open part at the bottom. When a hen wants to sit on a nest, she will go to the open part of the box, and when she is in a hole, she will be covered with dry earth, put in a shovel of fresh earth, and she will be covered with dry earth.

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WOMAN'S WORLD.

PLEASANT LITERATURE FOR FEMININE READERS.

Diamonds Going Out. It is noticed that in their latest pictures few of fashionable women wear their diamonds, and they are said to be going out of style. Possibly this may be due to the fact that diamonds are being worn by the women of the world, and they are said to be going out of style.

The Man-Milliner's Workshop. The apartment which Worth, the great milliner artist of Paris, denominates his *salon* has never been seen by more than one or two of his most favored customers. It is a room very richly furnished, the fashions of the garments of the female world mostly have their birth.

The Jew of the World. Mr. P. D. Mocatta, in his recent interesting lecture on Judaism, estimated the total number of Jews throughout the world at between 8,000,000 and 10,000,000. In the United Kingdom there are about 300,000 Jews, and in London, the great part of the remainder in Manchester, Liverpool, Leeds and Birmingham. Scotland reckons only 100,000, and in the north of England, there are some 50,000.

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SUPPLEMENT.

CHICAGO.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

Benjamin Harrison

OF INDIANA.

FOR PRESIDENT.

LEVI P. MORTON

OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

The Platform Adopted.

A Detailed Report of the Convention's Work.

FIRST DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Chicago, June 19.—With its myriads of electric jets in arches, in stars, in diamonds, in spheres, in almost every conceivable design of art, with its oases, banners, bunting, streamers of a thousand hues, the immense interior of the Convention hall presented a charming spectacle when the National Republican Convention was called to order today.

THE DECORATIONS.

The chairman's platform was a floral bower. Nothing could be seen of the front of the desk upon which eight years ago descended the gavel that announced the nomination of James A. Garfield, and four years later the success of James G. Blaine. It was one huge bank of roses, Jacqueminots, Marchal Neil, hyacinths, violets and lilies, and it shed its delicate perfume far and wide. To the right and left the American flag was patterned in floral shields, while on the top of either end two huge and artistically arranged bouquets were attached to arches of smilax, which in turn connected with the American flags which entwined the pillars and combined to make the stand an arcadian bower. Directly beneath the chair were pictures of General Logan and Grant, wreathed in immortalities, while from the first balcony portraits of all the Republican Presidents, from Washington to Arthur, looked down upon the delegates.

CALL TO ORDER.

At 12:33 Chairman Jones, of the National Committee, called the assembled delegates to order, and then the Rev. Frank W. Gunsaulus, of the Plymouth Congregational Church, made a short prayer.

Then the call for the Convention was read in a ringing tone by Secretary Fessenden, and the references to the tariff, to the protection of American labor, to accumulation of the surplus, the demand for a free, honest ballot and a fair count, and the question of the admission of the Territories were all loudly cheered, especially that relating to the tariff.

The reading concluded, Chairman Jones read an address. He prophesied success for the Republican party, and said that, thanks to President Cleveland and his Southern allies, they had thrown off their disguise and declared themselves as the advocates of free trade. Mr. Jones concluded by presenting John M. Thurston, of Nebraska, who had been chosen by the National Committee to act as Temporary Chairman. A delegate from Kansas objected to Mr. Thurston, but was compelled to take his seat amid hisses. Mr. Thurston was greeted with applause, and made a long address, in the course of which he made the following allusion to Blaine, which was greeted with the wildest kind of cheering:

"That gallant leader, the chevalier of American politics, the glory of Republicanism and the nightmare of Democrats, our Henry of Navarre, is seeking in foreign travel the long-needed relaxation and rest from the wearisome burdens of public life and service. With the sublime magnanimity of his incomparable greatness, he has denied us the infinite pleasure of supporting him in this convention. Desiring above all things party harmony and success, he has stepped from the certain ladder of his own laudable ambition that some other man may climb to power. As his true friends, we cannot, dare not, commit the political crime of disobedience to his expressed will. We cannot place him at the head of the ticket, but we make him commander-in-chief at the head of the forces in the field, where he will be invincible. And though James G. Blaine may not be our President, yet he remains our uncrowned king, wielding the baton of acknowledged leadership, supreme in the allegiance of his devoted followers. Honored and respected by all honest and loyal men, the greatest living American and the worthy object of our unyielding love."

Mr. Thurston also paid a glowing tribute to the memory of the late General Logan. He also spoke flatteringly of the various candidates for the Presidential nomination, and thought that from this splendid galaxy of political store the Convention could not choose amiss. The key note of this campaign, the speaker said, would be protection.

AN HISTORICAL GAVEL.

At 1:22 Mr. Thurston finished amid tremendous applause. The officers of temporary organization were read, and as they became seated in their official positions the band struck up "Marching Through Georgia," and the audience joined in the refrain. At 1:33 p. m., Senator Hoar, of Michigan, took the floor and presented a gavel made of the oak from the tree under which the Republican party was organized July 6th, 1854.

Chairman Thurston stated that the National Committee had recommended that Dakota be allowed ten votes during the preliminary proceedings of the Convention, and that Washington Territory be allowed six.

Kansas delegates offered resolutions of sympathy for General Sheridan. They were read and carried by a unanimous rising vote.

A petition from ex-Union soldiers requesting an admission to the Convention was read and referred to the National Committee.

General Fremont was presented to the Convention at 1:55 p. m., and he was greeted with great and prolonged applause. He was introduced as an old hero, patriot and statesman, and the Republican party's first candidate for President. General Fremont made a short speech, and was followed in an address by Frederick Douglass, the colored orator.

A CONTESTED DELEGATION.

After a list of the committees of the various States and Territories had been read, the question of the contested Virginia delegation came up. The Chairman of the National Committee decided to temporarily seat the delegates-at-large headed by William Mahone, and recommend that neither set of district delegates be allowed to vote during the temporary organization. Hon. John S. Wise opposed the selection of the Mahone delegates, and ex-Senator Mahone spoke in favor of his delegation. After an exciting debate between the two men, the chair decided further discussion out of order, and at 3:30 p. m. the Convention adjourned till noon of Wednesday.

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Chicago, June 20.—Temporary Chairman Thurston called the Convention to order for the second day's session at 12:33. The opening prayer was offered by Rev. Stephen A. Northrup, pastor of the First Baptist Church of Fort Wayne, Ind.

When Governor Foster, of Ohio, stepped upon the platform to present the report of the Committee on Organization he was heartily cheered. He named the following officers:

THE PERMANENT OFFICERS.

Chairman—M. M. Estee, of California. Secretaries—Charles W. Clisbe, Michigan; Michael Griffin, Wisconsin; William Russell, Tennessee; Mr. Lynch, Pennsylvania. Assistant Secretaries—Thomas J. Brogan, Tennessee; James B. Isley, Minnesota; H. M. Carey, Arkansas; William Nelson, New Jersey; A. W. Monroe, Maryland; J. E. Wiley, Texas; C. M. Shinn, West Virginia; John E. Miner, Louisiana. Reading Clerks—Henry Ballard, Vermont; Conrad Clarkson, New York; Captain David Leaning, Ohio; James H. Stone, Michigan; George M. Brinkerhoff, Illinois. Official Stenographer—Gustavus P. Engle. Sergeant-at-Arms—Charles Fitzsimmons, Chicago.

Governor Foster, of Ohio, George B. Sloan, New York, and M. D. Foley, of Nevada, were appointed a committee to conduct the permanent chairman to his seat. A few words of thanks from Temporary Chairman Thurston, for the consideration extended to him, a word of introduction for his successor, and the permanent chairman stepped forward to make his address. Mr. Estee said:

CHAIRMAN ESTEE'S SPEECH.

Gentlemen of the Convention, I thank you in the name of the States and Territories of the Pacific coast, as well as from my own heart, for the distinguished honor that you have seen fit to confer upon me. I appreciate to the fullest extent the grave responsibilities which devolve on me, and being a Republican, I shall ask in all things its charitable judgment and its candid and earnest support.

Gentlemen of the Convention, following so illustrious a gentleman as your temporary chairman, I shall not attempt to detain you by any lengthened speech. I only want to say to you that we live so far from the center of the Republic—over on the Pacific shore—that I cannot even guess who your nominee is going to be. (Laughter.) Of course you all know. I say further to you, gentlemen of the Convention, that I am not able to say exactly what your platform will be, but the people of the country have echoed its sentiment and the rattle of the skirmish line was heard only two weeks ago from Oregon.

Here the speaker was interrupted by a round of applause, and, at the suggestion of some enthusiastic individual in the gallery, three hearty cheers were given for Oregon.

"God willing, next November you will hear from Cleveland's Appomattox all over this great Republic. (Applause.) Friends and gentlemen of the Convention, again thanking you for the high honor you have conferred upon me, and impressing you, I hope and pray, with the belief that our duties are the gravest and most solemn in character, and trusting, from the depth of my soul, that every effort may be made to promote the best interest of our common country and advance the great Republican party, I shall call for the next order of business." (Applause.)

At the conclusion of Mr. Estee's speech two gavels, one of gold and silver, and the other made from a desk



REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE FOR PRESIDENT.

Benjamin Harrison, of Indiana.

in Grant's Galena (Ill.) tannery, were presented to the Chairman.

A protracted debate occurred over the report of the Committee on Rules. The report was finally adopted, and at 2:10 the Convention took a recess until 8 p. m.

THE EVENING SESSION.

The Convention was again called to order at 8:30. First in order was the reading of a telegram from the Republican State Committee of California, thanking the Convention for the honor it had conferred upon the Pacific Coast in selecting one of its natives as permanent chairman.

A resolution of sympathy for the German people in their affliction in losing Emperor Frederick was next adopted by a rising vote, as were resolutions deploring the deaths of General Grant, Senator Logan and ex-President Arthur.

While waiting for the Committee on Credentials to report General W. O. Bradley, of Kentucky, and Governor Foraker, of Ohio, addressed the Convention on the political questions of the day.

Then Chairman Hepburn, of the Committee on Credentials, reported, saying there had been ten contests, all unimportant except Virginia. The majority report gave five fourteen of the Virginia delegates and Mahone eight. A minority report favored the admission of more Mahone delegates. After a long and somewhat acrimonious debate the majority report was adopted, and at 11:30 the Convention adjourned until 10 o'clock the next morning.

THIRD DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Chicago, June 21.—At 10:05 Chairman Estee called the Convention to order. The Rev. Thomas Green, pastor of the Episcopal Church, invoked the divine blessing, after which the roll was called for members of the National Committee.

Major William McKinley, Jr., of the Committee on Resolutions, was greeted with a hurricane of cheering and flag and handkerchief waving, as, with the manuscript of the party platform in his hand, he stepped to the front of the little bunting-walled box in which the Chairman sits, and read the long document. The full text of the platform is as follows:

THE PLATFORM.

The Republicans of the United States assembled by their delegates in National Convention pause on the threshold of their proceedings to honor the memory of their first great leader, the immortal champion of liberty and the rights of the people—Abraham Lincoln—and to cover also with wreaths of imperishable remembrance and gratitude the heroic names of our later leaders who have more recently been called away from our councils—Grant, Garfield, Arthur, Logan, Conkling. May their memories be faithfully cherished. We also recall, with our greatest and with prayer for his safe recovery, the name of one of our living heroes whose memory will be treasured in the history both of Republicans and of the Republic—the noble and noble soldier and favorite child of victory, Philip H. Sheridan.

In the spirit of these great leaders, and of our own devotion to human liberty, and with that hostility to all forms of despotism and oppression which is the fundamental idea of the Republican party, we send fraternal congratulations to our fellow-Americans of Brazil upon their great act of emancipation, which completed the abolition of slavery throughout the two American continents. We earnestly hope that we may soon congratulate our fellow-citizens of Irish birth upon the peaceful recovery of home rule for Ireland.

We reaffirm our unswerving devotion to the national Constitution and to the indissoluble union of the States; to the autonomy of every State; to the right of every citizen to the personal rights and liberties of citizens in all the States and Territories in the Union, and especially to the supreme and sovereign right of every lawful citizen, rich or poor, native or foreign born, white or black, to cast one free ballot in public elections, and to have that ballot duly counted. We hold the free and honest popular ballot, and the just and equal representation of all the people to be the foundation of our Republican Government, and demand effective legislation to secure the integrity and purity of elections which are the fountains of all public authority. We charge that the present Administration and the Democratic majority in Congress, owe their existence to the suppression of the ballot by a criminal nullification of the Constitution and laws of the United States.

We are uncompromisingly in favor of the American system of protection, we protest

against its destruction as proposed by the President and his party. They serve the interests of Europe; we will support the interests of America. We accept the issue, and we confidently appeal to the people for their judgment. The protective system must be maintained. Its abandonment has always been followed by general disaster to all interests except those of the Treasurer and the Sheriff. We denounce the Mills bill as destructive to the general business, the labor and the farming interests of the country, and we heartily endorse the consistent and patriotic action of the Republican representatives in Congress in opposing its passage.

We condemn the proposition of the Democratic party to place wool on the free list, and we insist that the duties thereon shall be adjusted and maintained so as to furnish full and adequate protection to that industry.

The Republican party would effect all needed reduction of the national revenue by repealing the taxes upon tobacco, which are an annoyance and a burden to agriculture, and the tax upon spirits used in the arts and for medicinal purposes, and by such revision of the tariff laws as will tend to check imports of such articles as are produced by our people, the production of which gives employment to our labor, and release from import duties those articles of foreign production except luxuries the like of which cannot be produced at home. If there shall still remain a larger revenue than is requisite for the needs of the Government, we favor the repeal of internal taxes, rather than the surrender of any part of our protective system at the joint behest of the whisky trusts and the agents of foreign manufacturers.

We declare our hostility to the introduction into this country of foreign contract labor, and of Chinese labor, alien to our civilization and our Constitution; and we demand the repeal of the laws which permit the importation of such labor, and we favor such legislation as will exclude such labor from our shores.

We declare our opposition to all combinations of capital, organized in trusts or otherwise, to control arbitrarily the condition of trade among our citizens, and we recommend to Congress and the State Legislatures in their respective jurisdictions such legislation as will prevent the execution of all schemes to oppress the people by undue charges on their supplies, or by unjust rates for the transportation of their products to market. We approve the legislation by Congress to prevent alike unjust burdens and unfair discrimination between the States.

We reaffirm the policy of appropriating the public lands of the United States to the homesteads for American citizens and settlers, not aliens, which the Republican party established in 1820 against the persistent opposition of the Democratic party. We have with us the great Western domain into such magnificent development. The restoration of unearned railroad land grants to the public domain for the use of actual settlers, which was begun under the Administration of President Arthur should be continued. We deny that the Democratic party has ever restored one acre to the people.

The Republics of the nation to the Republicans and Democrats about 50,000,000 of acres of unearned lands originally granted for the construction of railroads have been restored to the public domain, in pursuance of the conditions inserted by the Republican party in the original grants. We charge the Democratic Administration with failure to execute the laws securing to settlers titles to their homesteads, and with using appropriations made for that purpose to harass innocent settlers with spies and prosecutions under the false pretense of exposing frauds and embezzlements in their titles.

The government by Congress of the Territories is based upon necessity only, to the end that they become States in the Union; therefore, whenever the conditions of population, material resources, public intelligence and morality are such as to insure a stable local government therein, the people of such Territories should be permitted, as a right inherent in them, the right to form for themselves constitutions and State Governments and be admitted into the Union. Pending the preparation for Statehood, all officers thereof should be selected from the bona fide residents and citizens of the Territory wherein they are to serve. South Dakota should of right be immediately admitted as a State in the Union, under the Constitution named and adopted by her people, and we heartily endorse the action of the Republican Senate in twice passing bills for her admission. The refusal of the Democratic House of Representatives for partisan purposes to favorably consider these bills, is a willful violation of the sacred American principle of local self-government and merits the condemnation of all just men.

The political power of the Mormon Church in the Territories, as exercised in the past, is a menace to free institutions, a danger no longer to be suffered. Therefore we pledge the Republican party to appropriate legisla-

tion asserting the sovereignty of the nation in all Territories where the same is questioned, and in furtherance of that end to place upon the statute books legislation stringent enough to divorce the politician from the ecclesiastical power, and thus stamp out the attendant wickedness of polygamy.

The Republican party is in favor of the use of both gold and silver as money, and condemns the policy of the Democratic Administration in its efforts to demonetize silver.

We demand the reduction of letter postage to one cent per ounce.

In a republic like ours, where the citizen is the sovereign and the official the servant, where no power is exercised except by the will of the people, it is important that the sovereign people should possess intelligence. The free school is the promoter of that intelligence which is to preserve us a free nation; therefore the State or nation, or both combined, should support free institutions of learning sufficient to afford to every child growing up in the land the opportunity of a good common-school education.

We earnestly recommend that prompt action be taken by Congress in the enactment of such legislation as will best secure the rehabilitation of our American merchant marine, and we protest against the passage by Congress of a Free-ship bill, as calculated to work injustice to labor by lessening the wages of those engaged in preparing materials as well as those directly employed in our shipyards. We demand appropriations for the early rebuilding of our navy; for the construction of coast fortifications and modern ordnance and other approved means of defense for the protection of our defenseless harbors and cities; for the payment of just pensions to our soldiers; for necessary works of national importance in the improvement of harbors and the channels of internal commerce; the encouragement of the shipping interests of the Atlantic Gulf, and Pacific States, as well as for the payment of the maturing public debt. This policy will give employment to our labor, activity to our various industries, increase the security of our country, promote trade, open new and direct markets for our produce, and cheapen the cost of transportation. We affirm this to be far better for our country than the Democratic policy of leaning the Government's money about interest to "pet banks."

We earnestly recommend that the present Administration has been distinguished by its inefficiency and its cowardice. Having withdrawn from the Senate all pending treaties effected by Republican administration for the removal of foreign burdens and restrictions upon our commerce, and for its extension into better markets, it has neither created nor proposed any others in their stead. Professed adherence to the Monroe doctrine, it has seen with idle complacency the extension of foreign influence in Central America and of foreign trade everywhere among our neighbors. It has refused to charter, sanction, or encourage any American organization for constructing the Nicaragua Canal, a work of great importance to the maintenance of the Monroe doctrine, and of our national influence in Central and South America, and necessary for the development of trade with our Pacific territory, with South America, and with the islands and further coasts of the Pacific Ocean.

We arraign the present Democratic Administration for its weak and unpatriotic pursuit of the policy of the "open door" in the Philippines, and its pusillanimous surrender of the essential privileges to which our fishing vessels are entitled in Canadian ports under the Treaty of 1818, and its repeal of the maritime legislation of 1819, and the somnolence of nations, and which Canadian fishing vessels receive in the ports of the United States. We condemn the policy of the present Administration, and the Democratic majority in Congress toward our laboring as unfriendly and conspicuously unpatriotic, and as tending to destroy a valuable national industry and an indispensable resource of defense.

The name of American applies alike to all citizens of the Republic, and imposes upon all alike the same obligation of obedience to the laws of the land. The same citizenship is and must be the panoply and safeguard of him who wears it and protect him whether high or low, rich or poor, in all his civil rights, it should and must afford him protection at home and follow and protect him abroad in whatever land he may be on a lawful errand.

The men who abandoned the Republican party in 1884 and continued to adhere to the Democratic party have deserted not only the cause of honest Government of sound finance, of freedom or purity of the ballot, but especially have deserted the cause of reform in the civil service. We will not fail to keep our pledges because they have broken theirs. We therefore repeat our declaration of 1884, to wit: "The reform of the civil service auspiciously begun under the Republican Administration should be completed by the further extension of the reform system already established by law to all the grades of the service to which it is applicable. The spirit and purpose of the reform should be observed in all executive appointments, and all laws at variance with the object of existing reform legislation should be repealed, to the end that the dangers to free institutions which lurk in the power of official patronage may be wisely and effectively avoided."

The grade of the nation to the reformers of the Union cannot be measured by laws. The legislation of Congress should conform to the pledge made by a loyal people, and be enlarged and extended as to provide against the possibility that any man who has honorably served the Federal uniform shall become an inmate of an almshouse or dependent upon private charity. In the presence of the fact that the civil service is a public scandal to do less for those whose valorous service preserved the Government. We denounce the hostile spirit shown by President Cleveland in his numerous acts of measures for pension relief, and the action of the Democratic House of Representatives in refusing even a consideration of general pension legislation.

In support of the principles herewith enunciated, we invited the co-operation of patriotic men of all parties, and especially of all workingmen, whose prosperity is seriously threatened by the free-trade policy of the present Administration.

Cheer after cheer was given at frequent intervals during the reading of the platform, and when the names of the dead leaders of the Republican party were mentioned there was tremendous and prolonged applause.

When Major McKinley enunciated the principles of the party in regard to protection there was a perfect storm of cheers, and every member of the Convention rose in their seats, waved their hats and bandanas, and shouted themselves hoarse. Then the great demonstration broke out with renewed vigor when the denunciation of the Mills bill found expression in the platform.

After Major McKinley had become seated Mr. Marine, of Maryland, moved that the platform be adopted by a rising vote.

On behalf of his State delegation Mr. Horr, of Michigan, seconded the motion, and the previous question was put. The report of the Committee was adopted unanimously by a standing vote amid the greatest enthusiasm.

MAKING NOMINATIONS.

The next order of business was the presentation of names for the Presidency.

HAWLEY NAMED.

When Connecticut was called Mr. Warner, of the Nutmeg State presented, without further remarks, the name of Hon. Joseph E. Hawley.

GRESHAM NOMINATED.

Then Illinois was called, and the audience cheered Leonard Swett, who stepped upon the platform and presented the name of General Walter Q. Gresham. In doing so, the speaker said that Mr. Gresham had always been an unwavering and inflexible Republican, that he was the friend of the workingman, that he was more like Mr. Lincoln than any other man, and that he would be elected if nominated.

Delegates Davis, of Minnesota, Lynch, (colored) of Mississippi, Metcalf, of Massachusetts, and Rector, of Texas, seconded Gresham's nomination.

HARRISON NOMINATED.

There was loud cheering when ex-Governor Porter, of Indiana, mounted the platform to place General Benjamin Harrison in nomination. Governor Porter called in brief some of the worthy public achievements accomplished by General Harrison's ancestors, and concluded his speech by saying:

And now to-day, in Indiana, among a people estimating highly the character and services of General Benjamin Harrison and holding in affection the memory of "Old Tippecanoe," the latch strings of the people are hospitably out to you, and their doors are waiting to fly open at your touch to let in the joyful air that shall bear upon its wings the message that Benjamin Harrison, their soldier statesman, has been nominated for President of the United States.

When Governor Porter had concluded his speech the convention took a recess until three o'clock, on motion of Mr. Brogan, of Tennessee.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

At 3:25 the Convention was again called to order. Delegate Ferrill, of Texas, began by seconding Harrison's nomination, as did Gallinger, of New Hampshire.

ALLISON NAMED.

The call of States for Presidential nominations then went on, and when Iowa was reached Congressman Hepburn nominated William B. Allison, amid great cheering. Mr. Hepburn paid a glowing tribute to the virtues and abilities of Mr. Allison, and concluded by saying this of the nominee:

You would always find him true to country and the principles of our party. Wise in determining the better course, courageous in pursuing it, honest in the administration of public affairs, calm, deliberate, conservative, kind, honest, giving the country an administration that would meet the demands and secure the benediction of a contented people.

Mr. Bosworth of Rhode Island, took the platform and seconded Allison's nomination, amid great cheering.

ALGER, OF MICHIGAN.

When Michigan was reached Delegate Fraser nominated Russell A. Alger, of whom the speaker said:

This man has secured votes from the rich and the poor. When the sound of war filled the land he came to his country's relief in money and in the heroism of his presence. No other man was more loved by the rank and file. His deeds were the familiar stories of the camp fires. I present to you a business man to run a business man's campaign. I present a business man who has not a superior in all this country.

Alger's nomination was received with cheers, and was seconded by Delegates Noyes, of Massachusetts, Estes, of South Carolina, Egan, of North Carolina, and Eggers, of Arizona.

DEFEW, OF NEW YORK.

When New York was called Senator Frank Hiseock ascended the platform, and in an eloquent speech put in nomination Chauncey M. Depew. Mr. Hiseock closed his speech as follows:

As his life has been above reproach, so in the management of the vast business interests under his control he has gained the confidence and holds the respect of all our people, and they will rally to his standard and make his election sure. As their candidate, and as the choice of the Republicans of New York, I present for nomination by this Convention, as the Republican candidate for President of the United States, Chauncey M. Depew.

When Senator Hiseock finished there was great applause, and the New York delegation rose in their seats, and, waving hats and flags in the air, cheered wildly. Mr. Hartley, of Minnesota, seconded Depew's nomination.

SHERMAN, OF OHIO.

It was 5:30 when Pennsylvania was called and General Hastings stepped forward to name John Sherman, of Ohio. Then an enthusiastic outburst, which lasted twelve minutes, followed. During his speech General Hastings mentioned the name of Blaine, whereupon the Convention burst into prolonged applause. The speaker concluded his speech by saying of Mr. Sherman:

Make him our standard bearer and every principle for which the party has battled, every triumph which it has achieved, will be represented in our leader. Nominate him and there will be no sophistry, no fallacy so plausible as to divert the intelligence and common sense of the people from the vital issue. Nominate him and a sense of security, of safety, and of confidence in the future will crystallize into triumph and victory. I nominate the patriot, the statesman, the honest man—John Sherman.

General Hastings concluded amid great applause.

FORAKER AROUSES WILD ENTHUSIASM.

Governor Foraker now left his delegation to second Sherman's nomination, and at the same moment a huge floral shield with the design of Stars and Stripes and with the silken folds of the nation's banner enveloping its sides was borne to the stage. Upon it was the inscription in immortal letters: "No Rebel Flags Shall Be Surrendered While I Am Governor." It was several minutes be-

fore Governor Foraker could proceed, and he awakened new and prolonged cheers when he said that Ohio, like New York, was for once united. "Her forty-six delegates," he said, "are here to speak as one man, and it is their bidding on their behalf and in their name that I take this platform and second the nomination that has just been made. I want a Republican this time. I want one of the kind they were talking about on this platform last night. (Applause.) I want one who is not only a Republican from the tip of his head to the soles of his feet, but who has been all his life. Continuing, Mr. Foraker said:

John Sherman belongs to a family of leaders. He is a brother of that grand old hero of the blue, who once split the Jeff Davis wing of the Democratic party wide open, when he marched in triumph from Atlanta to New Orleans. [Applause.] Put your banner into the hands of John Sherman and let him do a similar job for you. He will not only carry it to victory, but he will give the country the benefit of the victory; not in any bigoted sense—not certainly by a resort to such pusillanimous methods as those known under the name and guise of offensive partisanship—not, either, by a cowardly assassination of individual character, the method that seems so dear to our many, many friends, demonstrating our power by Republican agencies according to Republican principles. He will uphold the pledge with which we commenced our platform, namely, that the Constitution and the laws of this country shall be enforced everywhere throughout our borders.

In South Carolina asked a delegate. Yes, even in South Carolina. We are just reaching up in Ohio to get a man into the Presidential chair who will have character enough to vindicate the rights of the Republican party even in South Carolina. Yes, South Carolina is a Republican who will take even for Republicans to live in. [Laughter.] The day that the old bandanna was worn, they foresaw the nomination by you of John Sherman, put out an emblem equally enthusiastically beloved by the loyal people of this country of every State, and they said that it should be our banner in the approaching campaign as the offset to the old bandanna.

It was now that there began the cheering which carried the Convention into a scene of unbounded enthusiasm. Mr. Foraker, who had been beaming from the gallery upon her handsome husband, spread her sunshine by his decking of flags, and her lady friend spread its counterpart. Excepting those of New York the delegates were nearly all upon their feet or upon the chair seats, and all waved red, white and blue handkerchiefs in their hands; others had tied their kerchiefs to their canes and were brandishing them high in the air. It bit by one mass of people after another in the galleries rose to their feet, and then, too, brandished, waved, and flung whatever they carried in their hands, and all the time the hurraing, the shrill yelling, the whistling and catcalling, the wild and unrestrained extravagances of noise welled out of the throats of the seven thousand people deafening themselves.

When the cheering had been going on eight minutes, Chairman Estee fell to rapping the multitude to order. He only maddened them. They set about to rebuke him by making twice as much noise. It was as if men who had sat down tired rose up and recommenced their fiendish shrieks. Women who had taken no part in the uproar yelled their loudest. The people on the second gallery caught the drape in the front of the gallery in their hands and flung it out into the air. Then took place the strangest and perhaps the most impressive and beautiful demonstration that ever distinguished a Convention uproar.

A SONG AMID THE TUMULT.
Through the babel and the tumult a faint but growing semblance of the regular time became perceptible. It was unshaped and vague as though one heard the sound of a life and drum corps through heavy cannonading. The tumult of discordant sounds was many times louder than this singular cadence that sounded through it, but the measured strain grew more and more distinct until it became evident that hundreds of throats were joining in a song. A minute passed and the rhythm and swing of the song became more pronounced, yet it was still impossible to tell the nature of the song. In another thirty seconds at least a thousand voices had joined in this novel and beautiful chorus, and now one could begin to distinguish a glad old refrain and the words that accompanied it: "Hurrah! Hurrah! The flag that set us free." Finally, by slow degrees, the singing dominated the applause, and more than half the people in the enormous house had changed their plaudite chorus to a massive, powerful, masculine chorus, and were singing the national ballad that celebrates Sherman's triumphal march through Georgia.

It was beautiful beyond description. Only those who have heard 2500 men singing, and then can imagine their song bursting through the noisy chaos of a cheering mob, equally strong in numbers, can appreciate the magnificent effect it produced.

After the singing had died away the cheering was continued, and thirteen minutes elapsed before the Chairman could restore order.

Then Delegates Langston, of Virginia, and Darcy, of North Carolina, both colored, seconded Sherman's nomination.

FITLER AND RUSK.
Two more nominations were added in the names of Mayor Edward H. Fitler, of Philadelphia, who was nominated by Charles Emory Smith, of the Philadelphia Press, and Governor Jeremiah Rusk, of Wisconsin, who was named by Senator Spooner.

At the conclusion of Senator Spooner's speech the roll call was completed and there was no further response. It was then 7:30 p. m., and on motion of Warner Miller the Convention adjourned until 11 a. m. Friday.

FOURTH DAYS PROCEEDINGS.

Chicago, June 22.—Although Chairman Estee was in the convention hall shortly after 10:30 o'clock this morning there was no rap for order until 11:07. This was owing to the great mass of people who were seeking an entrance and creating a great noise as they filed in. The biggest crowd of the convention was present to-day, without a doubt. It took almost half an hour to obtain order, and it was 11:30 when Chairman Estee, who had completely lost his voice, called Senator Hiseck, of New York, to the chair, and soon after the convention was formally opened by the offering

of prayer by Rev. J. H. Wooster, of Chicago.

The call for States to ballot for Candidates for President was then begun amid great excitement. The result of the first ballot was as follows:

THE FIRST BALLOT.
Whole number of votes cast.....820
Necessary to a choice.....410
John Sherman, of Ohio.....417
Walter Q. Gresham, of Indiana.....107
Chauncey M. Depew, of New York.....92
Benjamin Harrison, of Indiana.....84
Benjamin Harrison, of Indiana.....79
James G. Blaine, of Maine.....72
James G. Blaine, of Maine.....65
William J. Ingalls, of Kansas.....58
Jeremiah M. Phelps, of New Jersey.....25
Edwin H. Fittler, of Pennsylvania.....24
Joseph H. Hawley, of Connecticut.....24
John T. Lincoln, of Illinois.....23
William McKinley, Jr., of Ohio.....2

There was no delay between the announcement of the result of the first ballot and the beginning of the roll-call on the second. A summary of the second ballot is as follows:

THE SECOND BALLOT.
Whole number of votes cast.....820
Necessary to a choice.....410
John Sherman, of Ohio.....418
Walter Q. Gresham, of Indiana.....107
Chauncey M. Depew, of New York.....92
Benjamin Harrison, of Indiana.....84
Benjamin Harrison, of Indiana.....79
James G. Blaine, of Maine.....72
James G. Blaine, of Maine.....65
William J. Ingalls, of Kansas.....58
Jeremiah M. Phelps, of New Jersey.....25
Edwin H. Fittler, of Pennsylvania.....24
Joseph H. Hawley, of Connecticut.....24
John T. Lincoln, of Illinois.....23
William McKinley, Jr., of Ohio.....2

There were symptoms of a desire to caucus after the second ballot was concluded, and delegates ran eagerly about the Convention hall trying to secure votes for their individual candidates. The third ballot resulted as follows:

THE THIRD BALLOT.
Whole number of votes cast.....820
Necessary to a choice.....410
John Sherman, of Ohio.....414
Walter Q. Gresham, of Indiana.....107
Chauncey M. Depew, of New York.....92
Benjamin Harrison, of Indiana.....84
Benjamin Harrison, of Indiana.....79
James G. Blaine, of Maine.....72
James G. Blaine, of Maine.....65
William J. Ingalls, of Kansas.....58
Jeremiah M. Phelps, of New Jersey.....25
Edwin H. Fittler, of Pennsylvania.....24
Joseph H. Hawley, of Connecticut.....24
John T. Lincoln, of Illinois.....23
William McKinley, Jr., of Ohio.....2

Immediately after the third ballot a recess was taken until 7 o'clock p. m.

A SHORT EVENING SESSION.
Chairman Estee with a very hoarse voice called the Convention to order at 7:15. There was not a vacant seat in the hall. When the Chairman had rapped for order, Chauncey M. Depew, of New York, seconded the platform. He was received with a vehement outburst of cheers, the Convention rising to its feet to give him a superb greeting. He spoke as follows:

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION.—I came here as a delegate-at-large from the State of New York, neither desiring nor desiring to appear in this Convention or before it in any other capacity. Upon my arrival the representatives of New York to this Convention, I was told that it was the only time since the organization of the Republican party that all divisions should be healed and all interests united in Commonwealth. It would secure in that [Applause.] Under these conditions, personal considerations and opinions could have no weight. Since then a discussion has arisen which has convinced me that my vocation and associations will raise a question in my mind as to whether I should be a part of the future industrial prosperity of this country [applause] which, unless obstructed in some way, will surely win us success this fall. [Applause.] The delegates had voted to continue in this support so long as the vote were to be taken, but under the circumstances after the most earnest and prayerful consideration, I have concluded that no personal considerations, no State reasons could stand for success of the party all over the country, or could be permitted to threaten the integrity of the party in any Commonwealth with less and wiser submission to them by the railroad companies, the railway problem has been completely settled that it has disappeared from our politics. [Applause.] But I believe that there are circumstances where it is still so active that there may be danger in having it presented directly or indirectly. Under these circumstances and after your vote this morning, I feel on the part of the delegation from my own State and requested them to release me from further service in that capacity. I have consented, and my only excuse in appearing here is of my name, and to express heart-felt thanks to gentlemen from the States and Territories who have honored me with their suffrages. The causes which have led to this action, on the part of the delegation from my State, the delegation will go home to find it unanimous in the support of whoever may be the nominee of this convention. [Applause.]

Mr. Depew was listened to with the most unbroken interest and attention. When he declared that his declination was inspired by a desire to avoid any embarrassment that would be caused by his connection with a railroad corporation, he was very heartily applauded.

When he finished the applause that greeted him in rising was repeated.

John S. Wise, of the Virginia delegation, reported the action of Virginia in selecting him as Chairman of the delegation.

Then, General Hastings, of Pennsylvania, standing at the edge of the press platform, moved an adjournment until 10 o'clock Saturday morning, and in the interest of harmony asked that the roll of States be called.

James R. Halliwell, of Kansas, was in the chair. There were several seconds, Iowa, New Jersey, North Carolina and other States joined in the seconds. The question on adjournment was put viva voce, and appeared to be lost, and by an overwhelming majority. On the roll call, however, this motion was carried by 535 yeas and 282 nays. The Convention therefore adjourned until 10 a. m. Saturday morning.

After adjournment Colonel Robert G. Ingersoll was called upon for a speech, and he came forward and addressed the delegates and spectators. He concluded as follows:

"Now, being a Republican, being for the Republican party, being for protection, wishing and hoping for success, I am in favor of the nomination of Walter Q. Gresham."



LEVI P. MORTON.

FIFTH DAYS PROCEEDINGS.

Chicago, June 23.—Senator Warner Miller, of New York, called the Convention to order, Chairman Estee being too hoarse to officiate. Bishop Fallows, of Chicago, opened the proceedings with prayer.

Balloting was at once proceeded with, and two ballots were taken, the fourth and fifth of the series, began yesterday. The fourth ballot resulted as follows:

THE FOURTH BALLOT.
Whole number of votes cast.....820
Necessary to a choice.....410
John Sherman, of Ohio.....417
Walter Q. Gresham, of Indiana.....107
Chauncey M. Depew, of New York.....92
Benjamin Harrison, of Indiana.....84
Benjamin Harrison, of Indiana.....79
James G. Blaine, of Maine.....72
James G. Blaine, of Maine.....65
William J. Ingalls, of Kansas.....58
Jeremiah M. Phelps, of New Jersey.....25
Edwin H. Fittler, of Pennsylvania.....24
Joseph H. Hawley, of Connecticut.....24
John T. Lincoln, of Illinois.....23
William McKinley, Jr., of Ohio.....2

When Connecticut announced one vote for McKinley, that gentleman got up in his chair and said:

I am here as one of the chosen representatives of the Republican Convention, passed with a worthy endeavor for the duty of endorsing a man for my nomination. I accepted the trust because my heart and judgment were in accord with the letter and spirit of the resolution. It has pleased me not to be insensible to the honor they would do me, but in the presence of the duty resting upon me I cannot remain silent with honor. State whose credentials I bear, which has been consistently with the credit of the trust, I cannot but feel that I have a duty to perform. I cannot consent to be used as a candidate for this Convention. I would not respect myself if I could find it in my heart to do so, even be ground for any one to suspect that I was in the chief of her choice and the chief of mine.

I do respect I demand that no delegate who would not cast reflection upon me shall cast a ballot for me.

Mr. McKinley's remarks were hailed with cheers. When the votes had been counted a fifth ballot was at once taken, with the following result:

THE FIFTH BALLOT.
Whole number of votes cast.....820
Necessary to a choice.....410
John Sherman, of Ohio.....417
Walter Q. Gresham, of Indiana.....107
Chauncey M. Depew, of New York.....92
Benjamin Harrison, of Indiana.....84
Benjamin Harrison, of Indiana.....79
James G. Blaine, of Maine.....72
James G. Blaine, of Maine.....65
William J. Ingalls, of Kansas.....58
Jeremiah M. Phelps, of New Jersey.....25
Edwin H. Fittler, of Pennsylvania.....24
Joseph H. Hawley, of Connecticut.....24
John T. Lincoln, of Illinois.....23
William McKinley, Jr., of Ohio.....2

At the completion of the fifth ballot a recess was taken until 4 p. m.

A SHORT AFTERNOON SESSION.
The Convention had hardly been called to order at 4:10 p. m., when Delegate King, of Maryland, moved an adjournment to Monday. The motion was seconded, and amid great excitement a vote was taken by States. The result of the vote on adjournment was announced at 4:55 p. m. to 322 yeas, and the Convention adjourned, after a session of twenty minutes, until 11 a. m. Monday.

SIXTH DAYS PROCEEDINGS.
Chicago, June 24.—The Convention was opened at 11:05 by Chairman Estee. Dr. Edmunds, editor of the *Northwestern Christian Advocate*, led in prayer.

Mr. Boutelle, of Maine, then took the platform and said that without attempting to give any construction to the language employed he would read some despatches from Mr. Blaine as follows:

DEBENBERG, June 24.
To Boutelle and Manley:
Earnestly request all friends to respect my Paris letter. Signed, J. G. BLAINE.

The Secretary then proceeded to call the roll of States for the sixth ballot, which resulted as follows below:

SIXTH BALLOT.
Sherman.....230
Gresham.....91
Harrison.....231
Alger.....231
Blaine.....135
Allison.....73
McKinley.....13
Scattering.....2

When the second ballot of the day was ordered there was causing all over the floor, and everybody felt the Presidential lightning in the air. While the roll call was in progress the interest was at fever heat. The result was as follows:

THE SEVENTH BALLOT.
Sherman.....231
Gresham.....91
Harrison.....231
Alger.....231
Blaine.....135
Allison.....73
McKinley.....13
Scattering.....2

The Convention then proceeded to an eighth ballot. Mr. Henderson, of Iowa, created a sensation by rising in his seat and withdrawing the name of Senator Allison. Mr. Henderson spoke briefly and to the point. He said that he thanked the friends of Senator Allison for their support, and with his authority withdrew his name. It at once became known that the Allison strength would go to Harrison, and not to Sherman as the Sherman men were claiming in the morning.

The assurances which were received soon after the withdrawal of Allison created a sensation by rising in his seat and withdrawing the name of Senator Allison. Mr. Henderson spoke briefly and to the point. He said that he thanked the friends of Senator Allison for their support, and with his authority withdrew his name. It at once became known that the Allison strength would go to Harrison, and not to Sherman as the Sherman men were claiming in the morning.

York would not, now that his nomination was in sight, desert Harrison, there was no longer any doubt of the result, and the reading of the roll became a mere formality. Sherman was nominated after the Tennessee vote had been cast, giving him 431 votes. Only a single vote stood by Sherman in Pennsylvania, and after that State's vote the Harrison movement became a landslide. The eighth ballot was:

THE EIGHTH BALLOT.
Whole number of votes cast.....820
Necessary to a choice.....410
Harrison.....417
Gresham.....107
Sherman.....59
Alger.....100
Blaine.....100
McKinley.....5
Scattering.....2

The result was received with a burst of applause, and the great audience arose to its feet and shouted until it had tired itself out. One of the officers of the Convention climbed on the Chairman's desk and waved a banner bearing the portrait of Harrison. The ladies in the galleries waved their handkerchiefs and paroled. Hats were thrown up, and a scene of enthusiasm followed. Cries of "He's all right!" were heard in the din. Finally, with three cheers for Harrison, the Convention became quiet enough to hear the official announcement of the result.

Foraker, of Ohio, moved to make the nomination unanimous. Horr, of Michigan, seconded the motion, and it was carried.

Boutelle said: "In the front of the fight will be found the white plume of Maine's Henry of Navarre." Great cheering of delegates on their feet.

CANDIDATES FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.
Mr. Depew made a short address eulogizing the nominee. Hastings, of Pennsylvania, and others made short speeches, and then the Convention refused to adjourn, and began the regular order—nominating Vice-President Candidates.

Mr. Lenny nominated William O. Bradley, of Kentucky. Senator Sewell said New Jersey would present the name of William Walter Phelps. Then the Convention took a recess until 6 p. m.

After the recess Mr. Griggs nominated William Walter Phelps, of New Jersey, and Senator Warner Miller named Levi P. Morton, of New York, and Mr. McElwaine, of Tennessee, presented the name of William R. Moore, of that State.

MORTON FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.
The nominations were all seconded, and a ballot was taken, with the following result: Morton, 519; Phelps, 119; Bradley, 103; scattering, 12. Mr. Moore withdrew. Mr. Morton having a majority of the Convention, his nomination was made unanimous amid great cheering.

A NEW PLANK FOR THE PLATFORM.
Mr. Boutelle, of Maine, then read the following resolution, which he desired embodied in the platform:

The first concern of all good governments is the virtue and sobriety of the people and the purity of their homes. The Republican party cordially sympathizes with all wise and well directed efforts for the promotion of temperance and morality.

As soon as this was read there was a rush from the various States to second the motion, and after some time the question was put and the resolution adopted by a rising vote, only the delegate from Maryland recording himself in the negative.

A vote of thanks was then tendered to the Chairman and other members of the Convention, and then, on motion of Mr. Hiseck, the Convention at 8:32 adjourned without day.

THE REPUBLICAN CANDIDATES.
Benjamin Harrison.
Benjamin Harrison is a grandson of William Henry Harrison, who was elected President of the United States in 1840, but died before his term was out. He was born at North Bend, Hamilton county, Ohio, August 20, 1833, and, after graduating at Miami University, moved to Indianapolis in 1854, where he practiced law. When the war broke out he raised a company of volunteers, and served successively as second lieutenant, captain, colonel and finally brigadier-general.

When peace was declared he was mustered out of service, and thereupon returned to his home in Indianapolis, and resumed the position of reporter of the Supreme Court. Gradually he became a more active participant in political affairs, always heartily espousing the Republican cause.

He was not a candidate for any office, however, until 1876, when he ran for Governor of Indiana, but was defeated. In 1879 he was appointed a member of the Mississippi River Commission, and in the following year he was elected as the successor of Joseph E. McDonald to the United States Senate. His term expired in March, 1887.

Mr. Harrison is married and has a family of children.
Ben Harrison is fourth in succession and direct descent as a member of the Harrison family in the Congress of the United States. His father, John Scott Harrison, who was in the Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth Congresses, was son of President Harrison, who was in the Fourteenth Congress before he became President, and was a son of Benjamin Harrison, a member of the Continental Congress. This Mr. Harrison being the grandson of a President, is also fourth in direct succession of the generations of Harrisons who have been in Congress from the Continental Congress down.

The Republican candidate is a man above the average height, of straight, strong figure. His hair and beard are blonde unstruck by gray.

General Harrison is not rich. He owns a handsome house in Indianapolis, where he lives. He married a daughter of Professor Scott, of Oxford, by whom he has a son and a daughter, the latter of whom is married. The son is already prominent in the politics of Montana Territory.

General Harrison is a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Indianapolis, and many years ago was a Sunday-school teacher.

Levi P. Morton.
Levi Parsons Morton, of New York, is a native of Vermont, having been born in Shorham, May 10, 1824. When very young he became clerk in a country store, and soon developed such aptitude for business that he rapidly rose in position.

In 1850 Mr. Morton was made a member of the firm of Beebe, Morgan & Co., merchants of Boston, and in 1854 he moved to New York, where he established the firm of Morton & Grinnell.

In 1863 he founded the banking house of Morton, Bliss & Co., in New York, London as correspondents. The London firm acted as the fiscal agents of the United States Government from 1873 to 1884. These two firms were active in the syndicates that negotiated United States bonds in the payment of the Geneva awards of \$15,500,000 and the Halifax fishing award of \$5,500,000.

In 1878 Mr. Morton was appointed Honorary Commissioner to the Paris Exposition. In the same year he was elected to Congress and was re-elected in 1880. In the latter year he declined the nomination for Vice-President and Secretary of the Navy or Minister to France. He chose the latter position and filled it from 1881 to 1885.

Through Mr. Morton's intercession the restrictions upon the importation of American pork were removed, and American corporations obtained a legal status in France. He was American Commissioner-General to the Paris Electrical Exposition, representative of the United States at the Submarine Cable Convention, and publicly received in the name of the people of the United States the Bartholdi Statue of Liberty enlightening the world.

Mr. Morton's purse has been opened widely, but unostentatiously, for many worthy objects, among them that of paying for one-quarter of the load of provisions sent to Ireland in 1880 on the ship Constellation.

Mr. Morton's home in New York City, at No. 55 Fifth avenue, is a large brown stone double house. A few years ago he bought 200 acres of land on the Hudson river, near Rhinebeck, for a summer residence, and he also has another fine place, called "Fair Lawn," at Newport.

AMERICAN PATENTS.
The first inventor who secured a patent from the United States was a Samuel Hopkins, and the yellow parchment bears date July 31, 1790. The document gave to Samuel the exclusive right for a term of years, to make pot and pearl ashes in the manner set forth by him in his specification. In all that yet but two other patents were granted, but in 1791 business increased wonderfully, six of them being to James Rumsey, and one to John Fitch for inventions relating to steam engines and steam vessels. How ingeniously and exercised since those days, and what marvelous things have been accomplished since! Previous to that time the only inventor of any note was Benjamin Franklin, whose studies of electricity culminated, in 1752, in the invention of the lightning rod, but the potash and pearl ash patents by Samuel Hopkins were the predecessors of some of the most wonderful of the world, has yet applauded or taken advantage of.

In the long roll of honor that commenced in the eighteenth century may be found the name of Eli Whitney, the inventor of that great civilizer, the cotton gin; of Robert Fulton, from whose active brain emanated the ideas which gave the world the first steamboat; of Jethro Wood, who invented the cast-iron plough, and of whom it was said by Secretary Seward that "no man has benefited the country pecuniarily more than Jethro Wood, and no man has been as adequately rewarded."

Of Thomas Blanchard, who invented the lathe for turning irregular forms such as spokes, gunstocks, axe handles, etc.; of Ross Winans, who patented the pike, a double truck, long passenger cars now in use; of Cyrus H. McCormick, whose genius makes possible the speedy harvesting of the grain crop of the world; of Charles Gooden, who toiled in his laboratory until a providential accident gave him the secret he so long had sought for; of Samuel F. B. Morse and Stephen Vail and the electric telegraph of Elias Howe, whose invention of the sewing machine should have been sufficient warrant for his canonization; of James B. Eads, the great bridge and jerry builder; of Elisha Gray, Alexander Graham Bell and Thomas A. Edison, whose wonderful telephones and phonographs have revolutionized electricity and its powers.

The history of patents has shown clearly that it is but rarely that the brightest among men are inventors; the individuals who have made for themselves fame as originators or workers-out of some great idea have been plodders, men who kept on thinking and to thought added practical experiments. In many instances they were lamentably deficient in literary education, but they studied how to simplify and improve them; they sought information on specific lines and thus educated themselves as benefactors, not only to themselves, but also to mankind for all ages to come. —Washington Republican.

THE MILK DRINKING FAD.
A whim of our girls is to drink milk. Doubtless they have borrowed this habit from their masculine friends, who have taken to the lactical beverage even in barrooms. Several dukes of potent influence among their kind, proud of being used up by alcoholic dissipation, swore off a month or so ago, and have since been ordering plain milk across the bars. Occasionally they say to the bartender: "Just a sprinkle of rum," or "a spatter of gin," meaning that they wish a few drops only of liquor put into a glass of pure milk. The girls have caught on to the notion, and when they stand in front of the elaborate soda water counters, where they formerly ordered distinctly alcoholic mixtures, they now demand the unadulterated yield of the cow. They affect to be dissipated by a long session of social gaiety, not unmixed themselves with champagne, and they are bringing themselves round, if not making themselves plump, by drinking milk. —New York Sun.

A Boston merchant having heard that women had proved very successful bill collectors in New York, hired a young lady to do his dunning. She went out at 9 o'clock and returned at 11:30 saying she had received an offer of marriage from the first gentleman she called upon and guessed she would give up the business. —Boston Courier.

The Englishman who can eat roast beef always feels bulky; splendid as it were.

Valuable Horses are often lost through ignorance on the part of the owner. Send 25 cents in stamps to Horsebook Co., 134 Leonard St., N. Y. City, and learn how to detect disease and how to cure it. This may save the life of your animal.

Modern Seven Leagued Shoes.
A shoemaker of Atlanta, Georgia, has just finished the largest pair of shoes ever made for actual use. It took a piece of leather containing 1010 square inches to make uppers and 1900 to make the soles. That is 3000 square inches altogether. If that leather were cut into strips and eighth of an inch wide and made into one long string the string would be 24,000 inches long. The shoes weigh eight and one quarter pounds. The soles are fourteen inches long, five and a half wide and eight and three-quarter inches deep. That doesn't count the heel, which would add another inch to the depth. —Detroit Free Press.

The Steel Pen Industry.
"Every year the citizens of the United States wear out about 130,000,000 steel pens," said a prominent manufacturer in a New York Mail and Express reporter. Twenty years ago most of the steel pens used in this country were imported. Now comparatively few are imported, and there are several factories in this country, but it was soon learned that the requisite skilled labor could be obtained for high wages, and the success of the pioneers led one manufacturer after another into the business, until now the field is pretty well occupied. Most of the work on these little instruments is done with the help of very fine machinery worked by women and girls. The steel used is imported, because it is believed that the quality is more uniform than the American steel. This uniformity of quality is necessary, because of the very delicate tempering required in the manufacture of the pens. That mysterious quality of steel which gives different colors is a quality that requires expert manipulation on the part of the workman who does the tempering. He must know the nature of the material with which he works, and with that knowledge he must exercise a celerity and skill that seize upon the proper instant to fasten the steel at a heat which insures the requisite quality.

"First the steel is rolled into large sheets. These are cut into strips about three inches wide. These strips are annealed, that is, they are heated to a red heat, and permitted to cool gradually, so that the brittleness is all removed, and the steel is soft enough to be easily worked. Then the strips are again rolled to the required thickness. It is the quick eye for color and the quick hand that fastens it that constitute the skill to determine the temper of the steel. When the steel is heated for tempering it is bright. The first color that appears is a straw color. This changes rapidly to a blue. The elasticity of the metal varies with the color, and is arrested at any point by instant plunging in cold water. The processes of slitting, polishing, pointing and finishing the pens are operations requiring dexterity, but by long practice the workmen and workwomen become very expert. There have been few changes of late years, and the process of manufacture is much the same as it was twenty years ago, and the prices are rather uniform, ranging from twenty-five cents to \$4 per gross, according to the quality of finish. The boxes sold generally contain a gross. The best now in the market are of American make. Writers who buy foreign pens at fancy to the American article. Persons who write continuously will wear out a good steel pen in two days."

Expensive Playing Cards.
The British Museum has several packs of genuine ivory cards brought from the East, and a number more of ivory made in France, for the use of persons of rank and wealth. But the real ivory cards are so costly as to be very scarce, and in real merit exceed the imitation ivory so little as to be scarcely more valuable, except in name. Imitation ivory cards are common, and the process of making them is easy and simple. The cardboard is prepared in the ordinary way, then a preparation of sizing, French white and drying oil is poured upon the cardboard or pressed over the paper with a brush and allowed to dry, after which the cardboard so closely resembles the best quality of African ivory as to render detection almost impossible except by cutting the material. Cards are printed in large sheets containing forty or more, and are afterward cut apart by circular rollers, grooved knives being mounted in their circumference. Gold and silver-mounted cards are to be found in several museums, and a very precious pack exists in the Imperial Museum of Paris of ivory inlaid with gold and silver. Nearly \$500 worth of the precious metals is employed in the preparation of this single pack. When it becomes desirable now, however, to give portions of the cards, the part to be gilded is covered with gilder's size, then gold dust, silver or bronze is dusted upon the card; and after the sizing is dry the card is brushed with a soft brush and polished with a cloth, the superfluous metal being removed in the process. —New York News.

The Unpleasant "Cape Doctor."
Of all the desolate, unkempt-looking places in the world the suburb of Cape Town we passed through, under the shadow of the mountain, is the most unkempt and desolate. It is not an acceptable side of the town, and no one lives here who can possibly avoid it. For here the celebrated southeastern "cape doctor" as the Anglo-Indians call it, blows the strongest. And the "cape doctor's" strongest is no joke.

Where it comes from no one knows, for it is a purely local wind, and it always seems possible to get behind it by going a few miles to the windward. Some people aver that it is brewed on top of the mountain and comes down just upon Cape Town itself and nowhere else. There are all sorts of queer things going on on top of this mountain; witness, for instance, the celebrated white tablecloth that hangs over it whenever a southwester is at work. But wherever it comes from it is an unmistakable reality, as you soon learn, for it whirls barrow-loads of gravel in your face, or spins you around like a teetotum at the street corners. —Detroit Free Press.